

ALLIES RUSH AID TO LEFT, MENACED BY FOE

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Nethé, against which the German attacks have failed.

Advances by the German right wing, under command of General Alexander von Kluk, have compelled the Allies to rush heavy reinforcements to their left flank.

It is reported that a part of the British forces, probably the Indian troops, has been sent to strengthen the French line extending from Roye to Douai.

Fighting along the mighty battle front has taken on a new intensity with both sides striving to hold the offensive at various points, notably on the northwestern end, where French counter attacks were repulsed by the Germans and the advanced lines of the French were compelled to fall back about five miles.

It officially is announced this morning that at no point has the Allies' left been penetrated. The general flanking movement continues to be extended northward, while fresh troops are being sent into action at the points on the line where the greatest German pressure is apparent.

The Germans are endeavoring to develop also a new offensive on the right of the French centre in the Argennes and along the Meuse. They are carrying on practically continuous night and day attacks in these sections, but, according to the reports received here, they are sacrificing many men without gaining advantage.

Meanwhile they have denuded their centre line to aid in these movements. They can safely do this, however, because of the natural strength of their positions, which would require the sacrifice of many thousands of men if assaulted in a frontal attack and which are admitted by the French commanders in the field to be impregnable.

It has been learned here that the slackening of the German artillery on the right was due primarily to their guns being worn out through too much use. While fresh pieces were being brought up from the reserve bases at Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle the infantry was called on to prevent the knowledge of any shortage of artillery becoming known to the Allies' generals, and so successful were the Germans that it was necessary for the Allies to withdraw for short distances to more protected positions.

According to unofficial reports, the French have succeeded in cutting two

of three branches of the main German line of communication. However, these were not of vital importance.

The main line extends from Compiègne through Tergnier, St. Quentin, Maubeuge, Charleroi, Namur, Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne. The branch lines which are reported to have been cut were in the neighborhood of Arras. The most serious consequence was to lessen the supply of petrol needed by the German air scouts, who have been making their headquarters at outpost positions.

Counting the original French force, the Allies now have three armies opposing the reinforced right wing of the invaders. They are the armies of General d'Amade, in the north; the army of General Castelnau and the British force.

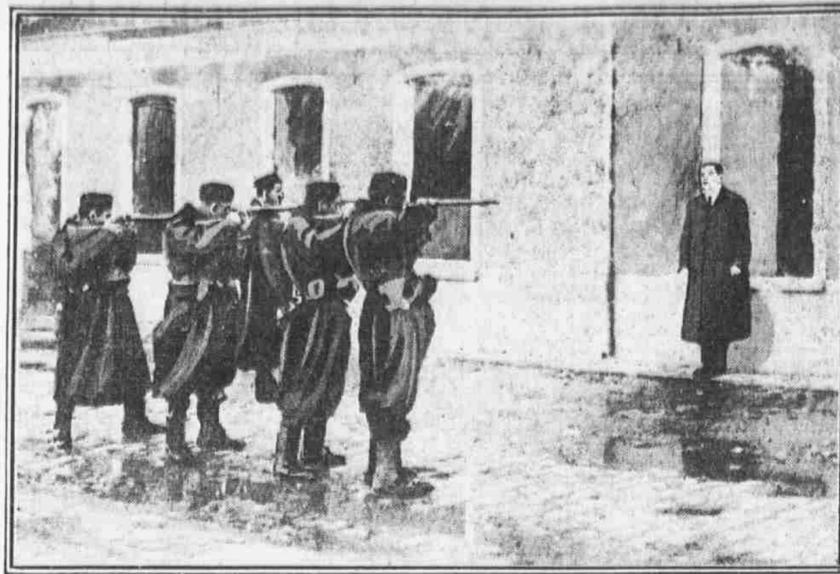
The advanced position of the French army of the North, under General d'Amade, is now only about 16 miles from the Belgian frontier. However, it is meeting hard blows from the troops under General von Bochn. Every day sees an extension of the battle line, but the changing formation is more to the Germans than the French, for the lines of the Allies are being lengthened, whereas the German lines are being concentrated.

The Germans are believed to have withdrawn nearly all their troops out of Alsace to strengthen their armies in France and Belgium. The French operating in that region boast that "they could walk right through to the Rhine" if they desired. Their walk, however, would bring them up against some of the strongest fortresses in Europe.

The fighting which has been going on along the Allies' left has been absolutely ferocious. At one point it took the French eight hours to advance 800 yards so fierce was the German machine gun fire. They suffered mightily, but gained their position and took a number of German prisoners.

The number of wounded soldiers from the front has notably increased since Saturday.

Rumors of a disaster to the German right will not down, despite the official announcement of the Government that the French have been compelled to cede ground. The French are taking comfort from the report that Field Marshal von Moltke, chief of the German General Staff, has been deposed. The French argue that this means that the Berlin Government is uneasy.



Execution of a spy. German, caught within ranks of Belgians, near Termonde, was led out at dawn and shot to death by the firing squad.

ANTWERP CAPTURED BY GERMANS, REPORT CURRENT IN LONDON

Defenders Checked All Night Storming Under Searchlights, But Late Reports Claim City's Fall.

LONDON, Oct. 6. A news agency dispatch from Amsterdam says that communication with Antwerp has been cut off and it is reported that the city has been captured by the Germans.

ANTWERP, Oct. 6. German troops are now storming the defenses of Antwerp. The attack began late yesterday, after the big sledge guns of the Germans had battered away at the forts for four days, and fighting was continuous throughout the night.

The bombardment of the southern and eastern chain of forts continues without interval day and night. Rumors are current that some of the forts have been badly damaged. The night fighting took place under the glare of searchlights operated by both the conflicting armies. Those of the Belgians were mounted on the fortifications, while those of the Germans played from a number of balloons behind their attacking lines. Several times German aeroplanes attempted to fly over the city, but each attempt was met with a volley of bullets that drove the aviators to flight.

The War Office declares that the resistance is well maintained. The official statement issued today said:

"The Germans continue their bombardment of the outer ring of forts. They have utterly failed, however, in their attempts to gain a foothold at any point. In a series of sorties the garrison has inflicted great damage on the enemy, who has now abandoned all efforts to carry our positions by storm. Every single fort and redoubt is holding out. The fighting was of a desperate character several times during the night, our troops engaging in hand-to-hand struggles with their assailants. The Belgians won new glory by their heroic defense."

Only the military forces actively engaged in the defense of Antwerp are now permitted to go to the front. Because of the danger of German spies, no persons are permitted to occupy the spires of the churches or the roofs of the tall buildings.

Despite the War Office's optimistic declaration, however, it is known that the pressure is becoming so serious that urgent messages have been sent to the British and French General Staffs asking that immediate steps be taken to force the Germans to raise their siege. It is felt that Belgium has sacrificed enough in trying to check Germany by her own efforts and that the Allies can now spare enough fresh troops to undertake a flanking movement in force from the west coast, which would compel the Germans to evacuate Brussels and to lift the siege of Antwerp.

There is the more reason, it is felt here, why this movement should be instituted because of the attitude of the Germans toward Brussels. They are plainly trying to find an excuse to destroy the Belgian capital, and their acts of oppression are causing much friction with the inhabitants. Brussels was abandoned by the direct order of the French General Staff, and now that body has been appealed to to take steps that will force the Germans out before the city is made a very sacrifice to relentless warfare.

CZAR'S FORCES GAIN EAST PRUSSIAN SOIL AS GERMANS FLEE

Kaiser's Army Retreating From Niemen River Region Threatened on Front and Flank by Fresh Russian Troops.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 6. Pressing upon the army retreating from Suwalki, the troops of General Rennenkampf are attacking the fortified German positions, extending over a front of 50 miles from Wirballen, Russian Poland, to Lyck, East Prussia, according to reports received at the War Office today.

The Russian Embassy in London declares that the Russian armies, fully 250,000 strong, have again crossed the East Prussian frontier and are moving rapidly westward.

The Germans are in serious straits in these positions, as other Russian forces advancing from the Government of Lomza are pressing upon the Germans' right wing and threatening to get to their rear through the Mazurian Lake region.

The following official statement was issued at midnight:

"The German retreat continues on the front of Eastern Prussia. The Germans are endeavoring to hold their fortified positions along the East Prussian frontier from Wirballen to Lyck. Russian troops up to October 3 had captured 1000 German troops and several pieces of artillery, one of which was mounted on an automobile, and also a number of ammunition wagons, automobiles and motorcycles.

The Russian armies in pursuit of the Germans who have been driven from the Niemen River region are now threatening the Germans on their front and flank. The Germans are reported here to be occupying their fortified positions along the border inside of the East Prussian frontier. Russian forces, however, are moving to flank them from the south.

BERLIN, Oct. 6. The War Office has made the following statement:

"In the eastern theatre of war we continue our offensive unchecked. The general battle has not materialized, although there is constant skirmishing, much of it in force."

PARIS, Oct. 6. The Matin prints the following under a Petrograd date:

"The official estimate of the German losses at Augustowo, Suwalki and Marjampol is 100,000. The Russian capture of Soldau is confirmed."

GERMAN CONSUL DISCREDITS DISMISSAL OF VON MOLTKE

Von Voigts-Rhetz Merely Substitute for Chief at Front.

Dr. Arthur Mudra, the German Consul in Philadelphia, said this afternoon that he did not put much credence in the reports that the Kaiser had dismissed General von Moltke, chief of the General Staff of the German army.

"It seems hardly credible," said the Consul, "that the Kaiser would remove the chief of his military staff at this great crisis. At the present time the best minds in military tactics are needed, and I think that too great value is placed on the opinions of Von Moltke to warrant his removal merely on account of a difference of opinion as to the best methods to pursue."

"The reports are untrue, I think," he continued. "There has probably been some mistake on the part of those who were not well informed of the change brought about in the General Staff by the breaking out of war. When hostilities commenced Field Marshal von Moltke was immediately sent to the front. His place in the General Staff was temporarily filled by his first assistant, the senior officer, Major General von Voigts-Rhetz, who still holds the office in the absence of Von Moltke. Von Voigts-Rhetz has issued many declarations under his own signature and given numerous orders, some of which have been received by me here in Philadelphia. This has been going on since the beginning of the war. In all probability some one has seen Von Voigts-Rhetz's signature to these and has concluded that Von Moltke had been dismissed, thus setting the report in circulation."

MISS ANNA F. DAVIES SPEAKS

Miss Anna F. Davies, a well-known social service worker, addressed members of the College Settlement at the Women's Club of Swarthmore, this afternoon. Her subject was "Home and Club Extension on the Social Frontier." She has had wide experience in social work and possesses a rare knowledge of the social problems of today.

BIG LIGHTS PIERCE DENSE LONDON FOG IN ZEPPELIN TEST

Sky Is Turned Into Great White Way as British Airship Masquerades as Invader.

LONDON, Oct. 6. Tests over London have proved that searchlights can detect a Zeppelin even in foggy weather. Incidentally the popularity derived great amusement from the experiments. It was the first foggy night of the month—a thick fog, such as November and December bring, but a very marked fog.

The British airship which has been making experimental flights over London by day and by night the past fortnight made her appearance at dusk and sailed over the city for several hours. Searchlights were trained from several strategic points, and they managed to follow her wherever she went.

Much of the time there were two shafts played upon the big, brown sausage-shaped craft, and they kept her in sight when she dropped down near to the roofs of high buildings, and followed her upward course and her sudden turns and windings. Many thousands of people were out in the streets, gazing upon the spectacle.

Aeroplanes fully equipped for fighting are kept in reserve and could be launched like fire engines on the stroke of the bell, if an alarm of an approaching Zeppelin should be sent out.

The cost of the precautions against Zeppelins is heavy, but it must be balanced by the economy in street lighting. Old residents say that London at night in these days reminds them of the old town before the advent of electricity, when a few gas lights struggled against the gloom. Certainly two-thirds of the electric lights in the most populated districts are out of commission.

MAN-EATING SHARKS GUARD GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR

Australians Leave Captives on Island With Novel Sentinels.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Satisfied that a school of man-eating sharks will prevent the prisoners from trying to escape, scores of Germans who were captured in New Zealand, were left on an Australian island without guards, according to Chief Officer John Stevens, of the British steamship Delphi, which arrived here from Auckland, New Zealand, bound for England.

Stevens said the sea monsters act as a natural guard, and that the Germans would make no attempt to get away even though the prisoners are near the mainland and could swim ashore without much difficulty.

The Delphi steamed 4 days without a stop, having left Auckland on August 29, and arrived here with 6000 tons of beef bound for England. The only vessel met on the 15,000-mile voyage was the British schooner Medway.

Government Orders Two Dirigibles

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The United States Government has ordered two dirigible airships for war purposes, according to local builders, as a result of observations carried on at the seat of war in Europe.

AEROPLANE SAVED FRENCH HOSTAGES AS PRINCE WAITED

Kaiser's Second Son, von Kluk and Firing Squad Hurried Away as Foe Approached.

PARIS, Oct. 6. When the German troops occupied Compiègne they took the chief officials of the town as hostages for an indemnity of \$200,000, which the officials protested was impossible to provide, as all the wealthy inhabitants had fled.

The German general threatened to have the hostages shot, but in the midst of this scene a tall young officer entered. Von Kluk clicked his heels and saluted; then followed a short colloquy with the unknown officer, to whom the general showed extraordinary deference. "The hostages were led out into the street and placed with their backs against the wall while twelve soldiers covered them with rifles. For nearly 20 minutes the hostages faced the muzzle of the rifles, not knowing when the officer's sabre would fall giving the fatal signal."

Suddenly from above came the loud drone of an aeroplane. The aeroplane descended and brought the bad news that French forces were approaching in great strength. The Germans, forgetting their prisoners, made a dash for their quarters and half an hour later evacuated the town in great haste.

The tall young officer to whom Von Kluk showed such deference was mounted on a fine horse, leading even General von Kluk. This young man was Prince Eitel Friedrich, the Kaiser's second son.

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15 MILES GAINED AGAINST ALLIES, BERLIN REPORTS

BERLIN, Oct. 6. An official statement issued at midnight says that the German armies in France are making a steady advance on both wings of the battle line, continually forcing the Allies back and extending the lines of intrenchment. It also states that the inner works of Antwerp are being bombarded and the lines of investment are being drawn closer about that city.

The statement follows: "Fighting continues night and day, particularly on our right wing, where the enemy stubbornly is resisting our offensive. He is being driven back, however. Our intrenchments have been extended 15 miles at some points. On Sunday night the enemy made a

particularly sharp attack in an attempt to surprise us and severe fighting ensued for six hours. He was repulsed and forced to retire in haste to escape being cut off. The aerial scouts have been of great value in learning the movements of the enemy.

"On our left wing we have again advanced to the Meuse. In the centre the artillery duel continues. The situation in general indicates that a decisive result is not yet at hand.

"As a result of the breach made in the fortifications of Antwerp, our lines and artillery have drawn closer about that city. The inner works are now being bombarded.

"Our success in the eastern arena has met with no check. We continue to advance."

LONDON APPREHENSIVE AS GERMANS ADVANCE

LONDON, Oct. 6. Admission that the Germans again have resumed the offensive on the east and west wings of the battle line in France is causing apprehension here that the Government may be holding back important news. This continues in the face of statements by headquarters that who ever ground was yielded will be regained when reinforcements now being moved reach their new positions.

The explanation given by the critics for the great activity of the Germans is that they have discovered they cannot keep the spirits of their men up by a defensive campaign. So they are staking everything on a series of blows at the points of the battle line that their military aviators have decided are the weakest.

It is known that these have been withdrawals from certain points on the Allies' left to move the troops into the territory just south of the Belgian frontier. These withdrawals naturally must have been reported to Von Kluk and Von Bochn, who have taken advantage of them.

Military circles state not only is the situation excellent, but it is constantly improving. The fresh levies that are constantly reaching the battle line give an enormous advantage to the Allies, who have not been forced to withdraw a single regiment from the centre. And the general movement to the north presages, it is believed, the early relief of Brussels and Antwerp.

Meanwhile, military circles are discussing the reported change in the German General Staff. While there is no official confirmation of the report sent by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Standard that Field Marshal von Moltke has been superseded as Chief of Staff by the comparatively unknown Major General Voigts-Rhetz, it is generally accepted here as true.

Von Moltke never has been a striking success even at maneuvers, and it has been reported several times that his strong beliefs in Christian Science have been criticised severely by his fellow staff members. But the chief complaint, it is believed here, was that he refused to sanction certain spectacular campaign plans on which the Kaiser had set his heart.

NIGHT CLOAKS REMOVAL OF WOUNDED FROM FIELD

PARIS, Oct. 6. The scenes of suffering among the wounded have no surer on the nerves of the non-combatants than, as far as possible, the trains carrying these injured are moved under cover of dark-

ness. This has the added advantage of preventing any knowledge of the extent of casualties being learned by the enemy's air scouts, who are extremely active, despite heavy losses.

The sufferings of the wounded are indescribable. Because of the constant shelling it is impossible for the Red Cross in a systematic manner to gather those who cannot reach the rear themselves. In consequence, many who might otherwise be saved lie where they fall until many bleed to death.

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BRITAIN TO BUY U. S. HORSES

ILLINOIS FIRM GETS ORDER FOR 500 A WEEK.
EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Oct. 6.—British agents resumed the buying of horses here today. They have orders to buy 10,000 head and have placed an order with one local firm for 500 a week. The French are buying horses here at the rate of 30 a day.

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